

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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American Weekly Promotion Materials for Cannery Use

Materials for use by cannery in promoting *The American Weekly's* September 22 full-color double page canned foods editorial feature became available this week.

The magazine announced plans for making available special posters for point of sale display and permitting use of special recipe pads, reproducing the canned foods recipes used in the September 22 feature.

The American Weekly is distributing 5,000 full color posters to leading supermarkets from coast to coast. It also is preparing special posters, with space on which cannery may imprint their brand names and sales messages. These posters will be available at a cost of \$85 for 500 or \$150 for 1,000. Orders should be in the hands of Miss Katie Owen, *The American Weekly*, 63 Vesey St., New York 7, N. Y., by noon August 26. Posters will be shipped to cannery September 6.

The magazine also has given permission to cannery to use the recipes appearing in the September 22 feature on recipe pads at the point of sale. The conditions are that the recipe be printed verbatim, preceded or followed by the line "As appearing in *The American Weekly*, September 22." Brand names and slogans may also appear, provided that the other requirement is met.

A full color brochure reprinting the double page editorial spread will be mailed to N.C.A. members and to brokers early in September, under the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program.

Domestic Sugar Quotas

USDA's estimate of domestic sugar requirements for 1957 was reduced August 9 from 9.3 to 9.2 million tons, raw value.

The action was taken, USDA said, because raw sugar prices have been declining since the end of June and adequate supplies are now on offer in the domestic market.

Final Congressional Action Near on Bill Establishing Program of Compulsory Inspection of All Poultry by USDA

A conference report was submitted to the Senate and House this week on legislation to establish a program of federal inspection of all poultry and poultry products.

To be known as the "Poultry Products Inspection Act," the legislation would provide for compulsory inspection of poultry products by the USDA, the maintenance of sanitary facilities and practices, and correct and informative labeling.

The legislation is the outgrowth of hearings and recommendations by industry, USDA, and the FDA. Its enactment had been favored by both agencies.

The conference report makes clear the intent of Congress to require ante mortem, post mortem inspection, re-inspection, and quarantine, and indicates that these measures may take place at any time and need not be done when a plant is in operation.

USDA is directed "at all times [to] provide sufficient inspectors and [to] employ such procedures as will not slow processing operations in the plants being inspected." Further, inspection is to be on a plant to plant basis, and inspection may be withdrawn only from plants failing to meet requirements.

Poultry found to be unwholesome or adulterated is to be condemned and destroyed for human food purposes.

All shipping containers will be labeled with the official inspection mark and approved plant number of the processing plant. Each immediate container is to bear, in addition to the material required on the shipping container, the name of the product, a statement of ingredients if fabricated from two or more ingredients, a statement of any artificial flavoring, artificial coloring, or chemical preservative it bears or contains, the quantity, and the name and address of either the processing plant or distributor. The Secretary might permit variation or exemption from these requirements insofar as they do not conflict with the Food and Drug Act.

False or misleading labeling will be prohibited, and the Secretary will be authorized to direct the modifica-

tion of any label so that it will not be false or misleading.

The legislation covers all establishments processing poultry or poultry products for shipment in interstate commerce and also those deemed to be in major consuming areas. The USDA will designate these major consuming areas, which are defined in the bill as where "poultry or poultry products are handled or consumed in such volume as to affect, burden, or obstruct the movement of inspected poultry products in commerce."

The poultry inspection program will be available on January 1, 1958, to anyone who applies for it, but will not be mandatory until January 1, 1959.

Processors receiving USDA inspection under the present voluntary program will not be entitled to have inspection costs borne by the government until January 1, 1958.

USDA has estimated the cost of the program during the fiscal year 1958 at \$4,750,000 and the cost for fiscal year 1959 at \$7,750,000 to \$10 million.

1958 Convention Rooms

Members are reminded of Convention Room reservation forms which were mailed to them a month ago. The N.C.A. is making tentative room assignments for the 1958 Convention and needs to have all of the room requests in hand in order that assignments may be completed. The Convention room forms should be filled out and returned promptly to R. F. Alexander, National Canners Association, 1133 20th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Canned Corn Radio Promotion

Canned corn has again been promoted over radio by means of a recorded interview between Joyce Searle, home economist of the Food Trades Branch of the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, and the program director of "Air Mail Personal," a show syndicated by Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy, the public relations agency acting for N.C.A. in its current Consumer and Trade Relations Program.

The recorded interview has been used several times in the past several months, as previously reported in past issues of the *INFORMATION LETTER*. Broadcasts and estimated listening audiences since June 15 are as follows:

June 21—KSOK, Arkansas City, Kansas..	12,000
July 9—KWBG, Boone, Iowa.....	12,000
July 19—KTTN, Trenton, Miss.....	10,000

Better Homes and Gardens

The hot weather recipes in a series of food articles in the August issue of *Better Homes and Gardens* use canned foods in 23 of the recipes: pineapple juice, cranberry juice cocktail, lemon juice, apricot nectar, chicken broth, cream of chicken soup, apricots, pineapple, lobster, tuna, luncheon meat, deviled ham, ham, pork and beans, mushrooms, catsup, chili sauce, tomato sauce, ripe olives.

"Ready-in-a-jiffy Meat Platters" gives a series of recipes using canned luncheon meat and suggests interesting ways of cutting the loaf to add appetite appeal. Recipes are given for "Speedy Appetizers," Jiffy Kabobs," "Easy Meat Loaf," and "Meaty Topper."

Farm Journal

"Summer's Most Refreshing Salad" is the title of a two-page article in the August issue of the *Farm Journal* magazine. The recipe is "Cottage Cheese and Fruit Salad" and the introduction, by Louise Stiers and Susanne Rupp, states "This time-saving salad calls for easy-to-use foods: cottage cheese from a carton, canned pineapple and cling peaches, whole strawberries."

The salad ingredients are set up buffet style in separate bowls for greens, fruit and cottage cheese, so that everyone can build his own salad. Frozen concentrate juices are used for the dressing. A full-page color photograph shows the ingredients in the background with two types of salads made from them. Canned peaches and pineapple are used.

Look

The August 6 issue of *Look* magazine carried a food feature "The well-dressed tomato." The heading announces, "From salad to sauce, this versatile vegetable is good eating in any kind of getup."

The introduction begins, "The tomato, in many ways, is like a beautiful woman . . . improves any company it joins. The tomato enhances the beef, suits the salad, spices the sauce, makes the soup, complements the cold cuts, and, in juice form, serves as the loyal friend."

Recipes are given for "Tomato Soup," "Spaghetti Sauce," "Baked Onions," and "Beef Fillets." Canned tomato products are used in each of the recipes. Included are tomato juice, tomatoes, tomato paste, tomato sauce, catsup and consommé.

Macfadden Publications

The food feature of the August *True Story* is entitled "Chowder is a Meal." Illustrated with a full-page color photograph, the article gives recipes for 11 different chowders. Home Service Director, Esther Foley, has selected reader-recipes for a variety of hearty chowders. Canned foods are used as ingredients in 9 of the recipes. They include: tomatoes, tomato sauce, tomato soup, peas, tomato juice, tuna, cream style corn and cream of celery soup.

Miss Foley's editorial feature in the August issue of *True Romance* is entitled "Soup . . . makes any meal!", and is subheaded "Always pleasing to the eye, the nose and tongue, soup will surely stimulate lazy summer appetites!" The article is illustrated with a full-page black and white photograph and two smaller ones. Of the eight reader-recipes, four use canned foods as ingredients: tomato soup, baked beans, mushrooms, vegetable-beef soup, chicken-with-rice soup, consommé, whole kernel corn, and tomatoes.

The August issue of *True Experience* carries a full page food article, "New Skillet? Try a New Recipe!" Two reader-recipes are given for electric skillet meals. Introducing the recipes Miss Foley states, "Serve spaghetti with short ribs for a change, or try ham with beans. Delicious!" One of the recipes uses canned tomato sauce and the other uses both tomato sauce and canned red kidney beans.

Good Housekeeping

Four recipes using canned foods make up the page entitled "Dinner Diary for 2—Quick Meals for Hot Days" in the August issue of *Good Housekeeping* magazine.

The article begins "Why not a 'quickie'—the civilized cook's answer to a heat wave?" The recipes are for "Ham Patties," "Warsaw Beets," "Raspberry Peaches" and "Skillet Sausage Supper," and canned foods are used in each. Included are: luncheon meat, Vienna sausages, beets, whole kernel corn, pimientos, and peaches. The accompanying menus also use canned tomatoes and pineapple.

The editorial food feature "Let's Have Something Different" also makes liberal use of canned foods. They are used as ingredients in seven of the 13 recipes of the section.

Parade

"Quickie Meal" is the title of the picture food feature in the August 11 issue of *Parade* magazine, which is nationally distributed with Sunday issues of metropolitan newspapers. Food editor Beth Merriman begins:

"Here's an easy-to-prepare dinner that's the answer to variable August weather. That's because you can serve it hot or cold. Either way, we think our 'Quickie Meal' will be a treat for the whole family. And serve it to guests, too!"

The "Quickie Meal" menu is chicken broccoli soup, crabmeat supreme, hot rolls, green beans parmesan, pineapple mint sundaes, beverage.

The menu relies on canned foods for each of the four recipes given. The following are used: cream of chicken soup, crabmeat, mushrooms, canned green beans, and crushed pineapple.

Peroxidase Assay Method

A satisfactory quantitative assay method for peroxidase activity in vegetables has been developed in connection with the research project on the resistance of enzymes to heat. Those interested may obtain descriptions of the method from the Western Research Laboratory, National Canners Association, 1950 Sixth St., Berkeley 10, Calif., by requesting Research Report No. 57P-26A.

Supplemental Irrigation Gaining More Widespread Use

More widespread use of supplemental irrigation on farms along the East Coast is reported by the USDA.

Supplemental irrigation is the practice of bringing water to crops during short to medium dry spells in humid regions.

The irrigated acreage in 28 selected eastern states¹ increased 70 percent between 1949 and 1954 to 546,000 acres, and the increase in the West during the same period was 10 percent.

Although the growth of irrigation in the 28 selected states has been spectacular, in USDA's view, the total acreage is still only a fraction of the national total of close to 30 million acres, of which 27 million acres are in 17 Great Plains and Western states.

The East now has a total of 650,000 irrigated acres, and farmers there are prepared to irrigate considerably more acreage during dry years, USDA reports.

In 1954, according to the USDA, the three leading states in the 28-state area in terms of irrigated acreage were Mississippi, with 151,772 acres irrigated, and New York and New Jersey, each with about 60,000 acres irrigated.

Supplemental irrigation used in connection with fertilizers has promoted increases in per acre yields. It is especially valuable where intensive cropping is the rule as it is in the East, and irrigation consequently is being applied to a wide variety of high value crops.

Six major crops—rice, Irish potatoes, pasture, corn, cotton and tobacco—account for three-fifths of the total irrigated acreage. Other important crops produced on irrigated land include vegetables, citrus fruits, berries, and nuts.

Among eastern farmers the bulk of irrigation is confined to small acreages. Thirty-eight percent of the farmers irrigate fewer than 10 acres per farm, and another third irrigate from 20 to 99 acres. Only a few irrigate more than 100 acres.

Sources of water, distribution systems, and the costs of irrigation vary according to a number of factors. About half of the farmers in the 28-state region draw their water from rivers or streams, and about 5 percent get it from lakes or ponds. About 20

percent use springs, and another 20 percent use wells. The remainder, located near large population centers, tap municipal reservoirs.

Sprinklers are the most popular method of irrigating in the East. About four-fifths of all farmers use them to water more than two-thirds of the irrigated acreage. Between 5 and 10 percent use fixed overhead pipes, often in tandem with sprinklers. About 2 percent use portable gated pipe, 5 percent use ditches, and another 5 percent, chiefly rice farmers, practice flooding.

Average investment in these installations is reported at \$5,500 a farm. By states, the average investment ranges from \$2,800 to \$10,000 a farm. Average cost per acre in the region is \$150, with a range by states of \$65 to \$500 an acre.

Total acreage irrigated has a marked effect on cost. Farmers with fewer than 10 acres of irrigated land have an investment of close to \$500 an acre, while those irrigating more than 100 acres are investing \$90 an acre and less.

Cost figures include the purchase of sprinkler or other distribution equipment, drilling wells, constructing storage ponds, buying pipe, or preparing land.

SBA Issues Half-Year Report

An 85 percent increase in loans to small firms was approved by the Small Business Administration during the fiscal year ended June 30, as compared with the year previous, according to Wendell B. Barnes, Administrator.

During fiscal 1957 the SBA approved 3,536 loans to small firms, for a total of \$159,095,000. This compares with 1,915 loans totaling \$81,977,000 approved during fiscal 1956.

Loan applications were also at a new high, with 6,864 applications received during the year, up 68 percent from the 4,081 applications received the previous fiscal year.

During fiscal 1957 SBA also approved 1,597 disaster loans for \$12,992,000, compared with 3,309 disaster loans for \$44,402,000 approved during fiscal 1956.

Since the start of the Agency's lending program, September 29, 1953, it has approved 7,096 business loans to small firms totaling \$324,786,000, and 6,149 disaster loans for \$66,009,000, for a combined total of 13,245 loans amounting to \$390,795,000.

Irradiated Food To Be Served By Army in Mass Taste Test

The first large-scale "taste tests" of irradiated food will be conducted this winter at Fort Lee, Va., with two companies of troops serving as volunteer tasters, it is announced by the Department of the Army.

The tests are designed to determine whether food preserved by ionizing radiation is acceptable to troops as to flavor and texture. The initial test will be confined to a single irradiated food item—not yet selected—to be served several times during a 30-day period as part of a regular Army meal. The same item also will be served during the period in non-irradiated form.

Participants in the troop acceptance tests will not be informed when the irradiated version is being served, the Army said, so that an "impartial evaluation" of the two types can be made.

The irradiated food to be tested will be selected from among several dozen irradiated food items available, including meat, vegetables, and fruits, which already have been taste-tested by both military and civilian personnel under laboratory conditions over the last four years. The irradiated food to be used will be selected and approved under direction of The Quartermaster General and The Surgeon General of the Army, and the tests themselves will be conducted by the QM Research and Engineering Field Evaluation Agency at Fort Lee.

Canned Peaches for USDA

USDA has accepted offers for 633,580 cases of U. S. Choice grade canned peaches from the 1957 pack for distribution in the National School Lunch Program. Purchases included the following:

173,580 cases 6/10, clingstone, sliced, light syrup, \$4.107 per case.
415,000 cases 6/10, clingstone, halved, light syrup, \$4.041 per case.
20,000 cases 6/10, freestone, halved, heavy syrup, \$4.105 per case.
12,500 cases 24/2½, clingstone, sliced, light syrup, \$4.38 per case.
12,500 cases 24/2½, clingstone, halved, light syrup, \$4.38 per case.

These prices are net f.o.b. shipping points. Cash discounts were considered in making acceptances, USDA said.

The canned peaches will be delivered during the period August 26 through September 30.

¹ Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Tenn., Ky., W. Va., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo., and Iowa.

Green Beans for School Lunch

USDA has announced purchase of 249,173 cases of canned green beans with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act.

All of the beans are packed in No. 10 cans. Average net price after discounts is \$3.81 per case f.o.b. shipping points. Transportation costs and discounts for prompt payment were taken into consideration in making awards, USDA said.

General Crop Conditions

Crop prospects made some gains during July and conditions on August 1 promised a total 1957 production approaching the average of the last five years.

The all-crop production index on August 1 was at 103 percent of the 1947-49 base, thus matching 1952 and 1953. It seems well below the record level of 106 reached last year.

VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING

The production of six important vegetables for processing was indicated on August 1 at about 18 percent less than 1956 but 15 percent above the 10-year average.

About a fourth less tomatoes are expected than last year's record large crop, 13 percent less sweet corn, and 21 percent less contract cabbage for sauerkraut. Green peas have benefited from favorable growing weather and may exceed last year's crop by 3 percent. More snap beans are expected.

Crop	1956	1957 Indi- cated	Per- cent change from 1956
	(tons)	(tons)	
Snap beans.....	328,900	347,000	+5
Cabbage for kraut (contract).....	147,500	117,100	-21
Sweet corn.....	1,693,000	1,472,000	-13
Green peas.....	545,110	562,640	+3
Spinach (winter and spring).....	115,180	115,400	...
Tomatoes.....	4,600,350	3,498,800	-24
	(planted acres)		
Green lima beans..	105,970	96,730	-9
Beets.....	22,250	19,920	-10
Cucumbers for pickles.....	126,540	130,030	+10

FRUITS

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be approximately the same as both last year and average. Conditions as of August 1 indicated that production of apples, pears, and sour cherries would exceed both last year and average. Production of apri-

cots and sweet cherries is above 1956 but below average. Above-average crops are expected for peaches and plums, but production of both fruits is down from last year.

Crop	1956	1957 Indi- cated	Per- cent change from 1956
	(thousands of bu.)		
Apples.....	100,623	116,640	+16
Peaches.....	69,859	65,798	-6
Pears.....	32,322	33,480	+4
	(tons)	(tons)	
Sweet cherries.....	68,270	86,620	+27
Sour cherries.....	99,940	142,520	+43
Apricots.....	195,900	198,800	+1
Plums.....	104,900	90,600	-14

FIELD CROPS

Production of most of the field crops in 1957 is indicated below the levels of 1956.

Crop	1956	1957 Indi- cated	Per- cent change from 1956
	(thousands of cut.)		
Potatoes.....	243,716	234,974	-4
Sweet potatoes.....	16,922	16,046	-5
	(thousands of bu.)		
Durum wheat.....	39,007	39,022	-1
	(thousands of bags)		
Rice.....	47,402	40,488	-15
Dry edible beans.....	17,114	16,302	-5

SUMMER VEGETABLES

Production of fresh market summer vegetables and melons is expected to be about 2 percent less than last year. The total includes about 1 percent more melons but 3 percent less vegetables.

Most of the vegetable decrease is in major crops—sweet corn, lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage, and carrots. However, less cauliflower, lima beans, eggplant, beets, escarole, and garlic are also expected.

Forecasts of early fall vegetables indicate a substantial decline in production of cabbage and celery.

Poultry Used in Processing

Poultry used in canning and other processed foods during the first half of 1957 totaled 104,089,000 pounds, an increase of 6 percent over the 97,832,000 pounds used during the same period of 1956, according to a report by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA.

	Jan.-June 1956	1957 (thousands of pounds)
Young chickens.....	8,131	10,892
Mature chickens.....	76,813	76,325
Turkeys.....	12,877	16,815
Other poultry.....	11	57
Total.....	97,832	104,089

Tomatoes for Processing

August 1 conditions indicate a crop of 3,498,800 tons of tomatoes for processing, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. This is 24 percent less than the 1956 record large production of 4,600,350 tons but about 11 percent above the 1946-55 average production of 3,162,700 tons.

The 1957 preliminary acreage for harvest is 300,100 acres. This compares with 350,580 acres harvested last year and an average for the 1946-55 period of 379,920 acres. In arriving at the acreage for harvest this year, allowances were made by states for abandoned acreage about in line with average losses for recent years.

The August 1 indicated yield is 11.7 tons per acre. This compares with the record high of 13.1 tons obtained in 1956 and the 10-year average of 8.59 tons per acre.

The crop grew through July under better than average conditions in most of the important processing states except along the Atlantic Coast where hot, dry weather caused considerable damage, and in Tennessee where wet weather was detrimental.

Following is the tonnage indicated on August 1, by states, with comparisons:

State	10-year ave. 1946-55	1956	1957 Indi- cated	Per- cent change from 1956
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
N. Y.....	163,600	88,400	115,000	+30
N. J.....	220,100	306,200	173,600	-43
Pa.....	162,100	203,300	161,600	-21
Ohio.....	190,000	212,000	178,200	-16
Ind.....	319,300	348,800	259,200	-26
Ill.....	90,200	141,000	112,200	-20
Mich.....	57,400	67,000	81,600	+22
Wis.....	8,400	9,000	6,400	-29
Iowa.....	9,900	15,100	13,100	-13
Mo.....	12,200	3,200	4,200	+31
Del.....	33,500	43,200	20,300	-53
Md.....	156,400	104,000	46,800	-55
Va.....	70,300	58,800	41,800	-29
S. C.....	3,000	3,500	3,600	+3
Fla.....	26,700	49,450	42,900	-13
Ky.....	6,800	4,900	3,800	-22
Tenn.....	6,500	800	1,000	+25
Ark.....	17,200	8,300	6,000	-28
Okl.....	2,800	300	600	+20
Texas.....	51,800	26,400	21,600	-18
Colo.....	24,400	37,100	26,600	-28
Utah.....	74,100	85,000	78,000	-9
Calif.....	1,444,800	2,772,400	2,091,000	-25
Other states ¹	11,700	12,000	9,700	-19
U. S. Total.....	3,162,700	4,600,350	3,498,800	-24

¹ Sum of estimates by seasonal groups.

² Ala., Ariz., Conn., Idaho, Kans., La., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Ore., Wash., and W. Va.

Sweet Corn for Processing

August 1 indications point to a total of 1,472,000 tons of sweet corn for processing, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. This is about 13 percent less than the 1956 production of 1,693,000 tons but is 14 percent above the 1946-55 average of 1,287,800 tons.

The 1957 preliminary estimate of sweet corn acreage for harvest is 432,100 acres. This compares with 445,330 acres harvested last year and the 10-year average of 453,510 acres. In arriving at the estimate of acreage for harvest this year, allowance was made for abandonment or unharvested acreage. More acreage than usual is expected to be abandoned in the Atlantic Coast states where corn has been damaged by summer drought.

The August 1 indicated yield per acre is 3.41 tons. This compares with 3.80 tons obtained in 1956 and the average of 2.85 tons for the 1946-55 period. This year's indicated yield, if realized, would be the second highest of record, exceeded only in 1956.

State	10-year ave. 1946-55 (tons)	1956 (tons)	1957 Indi- cated (tons)	Per- cent change from 1956
Maine...	26,700	10,500	18,000	+71
N. H....	1,500	900	1,900	+111
Vt.....	2,000	900	1,500	+67
N. Y....	65,700	58,300	78,000	+34
Pa.....	26,400	44,900	25,800	-43
Ohio....	37,400	20,500	18,800	-8
Ind.....	56,700	40,000	35,700	-11
Ill.....	185,100	250,800	222,000	-11
Wis....	257,200	401,800	341,000	-15
Minn....	254,600	389,200	364,800	-6
Iowa....	72,700	72,400	57,600	-20
Del.....	11,900	18,900	7,800	-59
Md.....	80,700	96,700	40,400	-58
Idaho...	39,800	54,900	52,000	-5
Utah...	22,700	22,100	20,200	-9
Wash...	59,400	72,500	76,700	+6
Ore.....	61,900	88,400	75,000	-15
Other states ¹ ...	35,400	49,300	34,800	-29
U. S. Total...	1,287,800	1,693,000	1,472,000	-13

¹ Ark., Calif., Colo., La., Mich., Mont., Nebr., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Texas, Va., and Wyo.

Snap Beans for Processing

Snap bean production prospects declined about 2 percent during July and on August 1 a total of 347,000 tons were expected for canning, freezing and other processing in 1957, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

This compares with 328,990 tons harvested last year and the 10-year average production of 259,400 tons.

The August 1 indicated yield of snap beans is 2.34 tons per acre. This compares with the 1956 yield of 2.49 tons and the 1946-55 average of 2.05 tons per acre.

Yield prospects improved during late July in Colorado, California, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin, but they failed to overcome the decline indicated for Arkansas, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, and New York.

State	10-year ave. 1946-55 (tons)	1956 (tons)	1957 Indi- cated (tons)	Per- cent change from 1956
Maine...	5,900	3,400	5,800	+71
N. Y....	44,200	63,800	64,800	+2
Pa.....	8,500	12,200	10,600	-13
Mich....	9,400	14,000	11,000	-21
Wis....	18,000	28,200	36,000	+28
Mo.....	700			
Del.....	2,800	4,000	2,900	-28
Md.....	16,600	17,200	16,100	-6
Va.....	5,800	4,200	5,700	+36
N. C....	3,400	4,300	4,000	-7
S. C....	1,400	900	1,100	+22
Fla....	16,100	13,200	19,000	+50
Tenn....	8,700	8,000	10,000	+25
Ark.....	8,200	3,300	3,000	-9
La.....	800	300	300	
Okla....	3,300	2,800	2,200	-12
Texas...	10,400	9,600	11,700	+22
Colo....	4,800	5,600	5,200	-7
Utah....	2,200	3,400	3,000	-12
Wash...	9,500	11,300	10,400	-8
Ore.....	52,300	77,400	83,200	+7
Calif....	13,700	24,900	23,200	-7
Other states ¹ ...	12,100	17,200	16,900	-2
U. S. Total...	259,400	328,990	347,000	+5

¹ Sum of estimates by seasonal groups.

² Ala., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. M., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

Cabbage for Kraut

The contract production of cabbage for sauerkraut is indicated at 117,100 tons, 21 percent less than last year's production of 147,500 tons but 20 percent above average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

No information is available at this time on the tonnage of 1957 crop cabbage that may be purchased on the open market for kraut manufacture. Last year kraut packers purchased 111,400 tons or 43 percent of their total supplies on the open market; purchases on the open market during the 1946-55 period averaged 94,400 tons or 49 percent of the total supplies for kraut.

The bulk of the cabbage for sauerkraut is obtained from the late summer and early fall crops. Total 1957 production in these two seasons was

forecast as of August 1 at 637,000 tons, 17 percent less than the 770,200 tons harvested in these seasons last year. From these two crops kraut packers expect to receive under contract 108,500 tons, one-fifth less than the 136,400 tons contracted in 1956. The balance of the indicated 528,500 tons from the late summer and early fall crops will be available for fresh market outlets and for open market purchase by kraut packers. The supply available for fresh market and open market purchase in 1956 was 633,800 tons.

State	Total ¹ 1956 (tons)	Contract ² 1957 Indi- cated (tons)	Per- cent change from 1956
N. Y....	99,000	34,200	-11
Ohio....	21,400	21,400	-23
Ind.....	11,300	11,300	-15
Wis....	78,000	39,800	-28
Other states ¹ ...	49,200	40,800	-23
U. S. Total...	258,900	147,500	-21

¹ Total production includes tonnage obtained from contract acreage (footnote 2) and tonnage purchased on the open market.

² Contract acreage includes acreage grown by packers on own or leased land, acreage grown under contract with growers, and equivalent acreage for contracted acreage.

³ Colo., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. C., Ore., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Va., and Wash.

Canners Technicians Schools

With N.C.A. furnishing instruction, the two regional technician schools for instruction in the Howard mold count on tomato products were held again this year in Indiana and New York.

The school sponsored by the Indiana Canners Association was held at Purdue University July 22-26. The school was attended by 10 students representing 9 canning firms in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Texas, and Colorado.

The school sponsored by the New York State Canners and Freezers Association was held at the Geneva Experiment Station July 31-August 9. The school was attended by 17 students representing 11 canning firms in New York and Pennsylvania.

Instructors were John Kimball of the N.C.A. Western Research Laboratory, Miss Lucy Witherow of the N.C.A. Washington Research Laboratory, V. S. Troy of Continental Can Company, Chicago, Arnold Kopetz of American Can Company, Maywood, Ill., and William Robinson of American Can Company, Newark, N. J. Members of the staffs at Purdue and Geneva also assisted with the instruction.

Status of Legislation

Agricultural trade development—S. 1314 (Ellender of La.), to raise Title I authorizations from \$3 billion to \$4 billion and extend P. L. 480 to June 30, 1958, was signed by the President August 13 and is P. L. 85-128.

Alaska statehood—H. R. 7999, to provide statehood for Alaska, was reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 25. S. 49, Alaska statehood, and S. 50, Hawaii statehood, were approved by Senate Interior Committee July 30.

Defense procurement—S. 1537 (McClellan of Ark. and McCarthy of Wis.) and a number of companion bills in the House, to create a "Supply and Service Administration" in the Department of Defense for purchase and distribution of common supply items, in line with Hoover Commission recommendations, have been introduced and referred to Armed Services Committees.

FDA food additives—H. R. 6747 (Harris of Ark.) and S. 1895 (Hill of Ala.), the Administration-sponsored bill, H. R. 8390 (Harris of Ark.), H. R. 8629 (Wolverton of N. J.) and other food additives bills were the subject of hearings by the Health and Science Subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee July 15-24 and August 6-7. N.C.A. supports H. R. 8390 and H. R. 8629.

Fisheries loan fund—S. 2720, to increase the loan fund from \$10 million to \$13 million, was approved by Senate Commerce Committee August 14.

Fishermen's Protective Act—S. 1483, to broaden protection of fishermen on the high seas, was reported by Senate Commerce Committee August 7, and H. R. 5526, with amendment, was reported by House Fisheries Committee August 15.

Government contracts—H. R. 722, to amend the Robinson-Patman Act so as to make sales to nonprofit institutions for resale, subject to the Act, has been referred to House Judiciary Committee.

ICC agricultural exemption—S. 1689 (Magnuson of Wash.) and H. R. 5823 (Harris of Ark.), to amend the agricultural exemption in sec. 203 (b) (6) of the Interstate Commerce Act, have been introduced.

ICC private carrier definition—S. 1677 (Magnuson of Wash.) and H. R. 5825 (Harris of Ark.), to amend the definition of a private motor carrier, as recommended by the ICC, was the subject of hearings by the Senate Surface Transportation Subcommittee May 6-10.

ICC private carrier registration—S. 1490 (Magnuson of Wash.) and H. R. 5664 (Harris of Ark.), to require private motor carriers to register with the ICC annually, was approved by the Senate Surface Transportation Subcommittee April 12 and

further action on the bill has been postponed indefinitely.

Marketing orders, cranberries—S. 1680 (10 Senators from 5 cranberry producing states) and other bills to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act so as to authorize marketing orders for cranberries for canning, were the subject of hearings by a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee April 20. N.C.A. opposes.

Packers and Stockyards Act—S. 1356 (O'Mahoney of Wyo.), to transfer antitrust jurisdiction over meat packing operations from USDA to FTC, was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee July 18. A joint subcommittee of the House Judiciary and Interstates and Foreign Commerce Committees and a subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee have concluded hearings. H. R. 9020 was reported by the House Agriculture Committee August 2.

Potato marketing and labeling—A number of bills to prohibit the sale of potatoes of a lower grade than U. S. No. 2, under certain conditions, were the subject of hearings by the House Agriculture Committee April 15-16 and by the Senate Agriculture Committee May 21-22. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

Poultry inspection—Conference report on S. 1747, providing for compulsory USDA inspection of poultry products, was filed August 14.

Premerger notification—H. R. 7698 (Celler of N. Y.), to require 60 days notice prior to merger of corporations having total book value of more than \$10 million, was reported by House Judiciary Committee May 28.

Raw product bargaining—S. 1743 (Aiken of Vt.), to legalize organized bargaining for agricultural commodities under certain conditions, has been

referred to Senate Agriculture Committee, which has requested USDA views; and H. R. 6799 (Bow of Ohio) and H. R. 7807 (Bentley of Mich.) have been referred to House Judiciary Committee. No action scheduled.

Reorganization Act—S. 1791, to extend to June 1, 1959, the authority of the President to reorganize the executive branch, was passed by the Senate June 1 and by the House, with amendments, July 10.

Robinson-Patman Act—S. 11 (Kaufman of Tenn.) and H. R. 11 (Patman of Tex.), to restrict the good faith defense against a charge of price discrimination, was approved without recommendation, by Senate Antitrust Subcommittee June 21 and is pending before the Judiciary Committee.

Wage-Hour—S. 1853 (Kennedy of Mass.), which includes proposal to eliminate overtime fishery exemption, was approved, without recommendation, by Senate Labor Subcommittee May 7. The Senate Labor Committee considered the bill in executive session on May 22, May 28, June 5 and June 25-26 but took no final action. House bills were considered by House Labor Subcommittee in executive session June 3, June 14, and June 18-20.

Waste disposal—H. R. 1082 (Byrnes of Wis.), H. R. 2463 (Lipscomb of Calif.), and H. R. 4134 (Simpson of Pa.), to allow rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works, have been introduced. N.C.A. supports the proposal, which is before House Ways and Means Committee.

White Act—S. 2349, to repeal a requirement on escapement of Alaska salmon, was approved by Senate Commerce Committee August 14, and H. R. 9280 was approved by House Fisheries Committee August 15.

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